

Catalogue of Reptiles inhabiting the Peninsula of India.—By T. C. JERDON, *Esq. Madras Medical Service.*

Continued from p. 479.

The following is merely a brief and imperfect resumé of the serpents and frogs of S. India, drawn up from my drawings, with a few rough notes attached to them; as circumstances have prevented my giving a more full account at this time; but a detailed account will be drawn up, as soon as I have again access to my collection.

OPHIDIA.

VENOMOUS SERPENTS.

Fam. VIPERIDÆ.

Sub-Fam. BUNGARINÆ.

TERRESTRIAL.

ELAPS MELANURUS, (Shaw)—Russell 1, pl. 8.

I never procured but one specimen of this little snake. It was at Jalnah and about 14 inches long. It was red beneath the tail and was very bold. Scutæ 234. Scutellæ 28. 13 rows of scales.*

ELAPS MALABARICUS—n. s.

Head black with transverse bands, body brown above with black markings, bright red beneath. Scutæ 246. Scutellæ 38. 13 rows of scales. Tail exceeds $\frac{1}{10}$ th of total length.

I have found this little snake in forest in Malabar, once or twice during the monsoon. The red colour of the abdomen fades in spirits.

BUNGARUS CANDIDUS—L., Russell 1, pl. 1.

B. SEMI-FASCIATUS, Schl. ‘Yenna vyrien’ of the Tamools. Up to 3 feet in length. Is very common all over Southern India, and is said to be fatal. Scutæ 217. Scutellæ 39.

This snake may be distinguished from one or two harmless species that much resemble it in colour, by the sub-caudal scutellæ being in one row, not double.

BUNGARUS FASCIATUS—Russell 1, pl. 3.

Golden banded bungarum.

I have only seen specimens of this handsome snake in the Northern Circars at Ganjam, where it is not very common. It is said to be very deadly.

* Common in Burma.—*Cur. As. Soc.*

Sub-Fam. NAJINÆ.—Bon.

HAMADRYAS OPHIOPHAGUS—Cantor?

NAIA VITTATA—Elliot?

I once had a magnificent snake of this genus sent me, which had been killed in forest in the Wyraad. It was $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. Scutæ 225. Sub-caudal do. 12. Scutellæ 64.

I am inclined to think that it may be a different species from the Bengal serpent, for it was of an uniform dark olive colour above, without any appearance of bands. The specimen was unfortunately destroyed.*

NAIA LUTESCENS—Russ. 1, pl. 6. Cobra.

NAGA PAMBU, or NELLA PAMBU—Tam. But too common all over India.

Sub-Fam. VIPERINÆ,—Bon.

TRIGONOCEPHALUS NEPA—Laur.

COPHIAS HYPNALE—Morrem.

Scutæ 142. Scutellæ 39. 17 rows of scales. Not uncommon in forests in Malabar. I have not seen it longer than 16 or 17 inches.

TRIGONOCEPHALUS ELLIOTTI—n. s.

Form massive; 23 rows of scales on the body; Scutæ 151, Scutellæ 43. Olive-green above; pearl-white beneath; poison-fangs small; head covered with plates. Up to 2 feet and upwards long.

I have only procured this on the Neelgherries towards the lower portion of the plateau. Dr. Cantor tells me that "the shields of the crown of the head resemble those of Trig. blanchoffi, Schlegel.

TRIGONOCEPHALUS (COPHIAS) VIRIDIS—Merrem. Russ. 1, pl. 9.

21 rows of scales, 154 Scutæ, 60 Scutellæ. Rare, I have only got it from the Eastern Ghats.

TRIGONOCEPHALUS (COPHIAS) MALABARICUS—n. s.?

Very closely allied to *T. nigromarginatus*. Has 21 rows of smooth scales. Scutæ 145 to 149. Scutellæ 48 to 53. Green above, with brown transverse and zigzag markings. Up to 2 feet long nearly. Not uncommon in all the forests of the West Coast.

* One, 9 ft. long, which I procured about 20 miles S. of Calcutta, and now in the Society's Museum, is banded throughout. *Sankarachûr* and *Shakha-muti*, Beng. *Cur. As. Soc.*

TRIGONOCEPHALUS (COPHIAS) NEELGHERRIENSIS—n. s.

Of small size, dark brown with black markings. 23 rows of carinated scales. Scutæ 142. Scutellæ 36. Not uncommon in woods on the Neelgherries.

TRIGONOCEPHALUS (COPHIAS) WARDII—n. s. ?

Has 21 rows of carinated scales. Scutæ 154. Scutellæ 51. Greenish colour, with purplish-brown diamond spots on back and sides; 12 to 14 inches long. The scales of the head resemble those of *T. sumatranus*, Raffles, according to Cantor (*in literis*).

VIPERA RUSSELLII—Gray. Russell 1, pl. 7.

‘KUNNÁDI VYRIEN’ of Tamools.

This well known and justly dreaded snake grows to a large size. I am strongly inclined to believe that the far-famed *Cobra monil*, or *Cobra manilla* of some, is merely the young of this species. The old orthography is *monil*, which simply means a chain or necklace, and whoever looks at the markings of this snake, especially of the young one, must be struck with the resemblance thereof to a necklace. I need hardly remind the reader that both *Cobra capella* and *Cobra monil* are Portuguese names, and I have little doubt, that the latter name was given to our present species by the Portuguese. It has however been forgotten as applied to this viper, and may now be considered a fable; for every one you meet is able, on his own showing, to point you out the *real Cobra monil* as quite distinct, and what is more remarkable, no two observers describe it alike, they only agree in its being a very small and a very deadly snake. I may here add that the *carpet snake*, another household word in the Madras army, appears to me to be equally fabulous, as I have not been able to identify it among the venomous snakes, several prettily marked innocent species having been, at different times pointed out to me as the carpet snake.*

VIPERA ECHIS—Schlegel. V. noratta—Shaw. Russell 1, pl. 2.

KUTTA VYRIEN of the Tamools.

This little snake is very common in the Carnatic. I do not think its bite would prove fatal to man. I have known a dog bitten by one to recover.

* Generally, I think, the little harmless LYCODON AULICUS (as indeed mentioned afterwards by Mr. Jerdon); and this, perhaps, from its habit of entering houses as much as from its markings.—*Cur. As. Soc.*

The above are all the venomous land snakes I have yet met with in Southern India. Of these the only ones at all common are the Cobra, the Chain Viper (*Vipera Russellii*), the *Bungarus candidus*, and the little *Vipera echis*. Most of the others are peculiar to the forests of India. The *Trigonocephali* are not usually fatal. I have known several cases of bites by *Trigonocephalus malabaricus*, and *Trig. nepa*; and none proved fatal. Great pain is experienced, and swelling usually follows, but the patient gradually recovers. I myself was bitten in the fore-finger by the *Trigonocephalus neelgherriensis*; I applied a ligature round the finger, and sucked the wound vigorously. In a minute or so the skin round the bite blackened, and in a minute or two more a perfectly circular bit of the skin came off in my mouth. I set off running immediately I was bitten, and felt no further ill effects. See Cantor's remarks on the bite of *Trig. sumatranus*, Journ. As. Soc., Calcutta, XVI, 1044-6; also Blyth, *ibid.* XX, 524.

PELAGIC.

Fam. HYDRIDÆ,—Bon.

HYDROPHIS COLUBRINA—Schlegel, var. ?—n. s.

I possess what is apparently a variety of this species of sea-snake. It differs from the finished drawing of the species in Cuvier's *Régne Animal* (Edit. des Elèves), in the black markings meeting on the back and abdomen, thus forming a series of light-coloured oval spots on the sides; the abdominal scutæ commence nearer the mouth, having only 3 or 4 series of small scales between them and the elongated mentals; the scutæ are above 300 in number, and the rows of scales are from 35 to 45—whilst in *H. colubrina* the scutæ are only 246—and the rows of scales 25. My only specimen is a young one procured at Madras.

HYDRUS SCHISTOSUS, Daud.—Russell 2, pl. 10. Up to 4 feet long nearly. Very common at Madras.

HYDRUS PELAMIDOIDES, Schlegel. Not common at Madras.

HYDRUS BICOLOR, Schneider—Russell 1, pl. 41. Rare at Madras.

HYDRUS STRIATUS, Lacep.—Russell 2, pl. 9? Not rare at Madras, up to 6 feet in length.

HYDRUS NIGBOCINCTUS, Daudin.—Russell 2, pl. 6. Common at Madras.

HYDRUS CANTORI, n. s.—H. NIGROCINCTUS, var.—Cantor, J. A. S. C. XVI, 1050.

Dr. Cantor described this as a variety of the last, in his valuable Catalogue of Malay Reptiles.

I forwarded him a specimen in 1848, and he remarked as follows on it. "From the examination of this specimen, the second I have seen, I am induced to believe it a distinct species, and not a variety of nigrocinctus." It differs from this last species in the more robust make, larger scales, there being only 21 rows on the body, and larger abdominal scales especially near the head; also in the shorter triangular head, &c. &c.

I never saw it at Madras, but it is not rare at Tellicherry on the Malabar Coast. Up to 2 feet in length.

HYDRUS GRACILIS, Shaw—Russell 2, pls. 7 and 8.

The number of rows of scales varies from 26 to 35 on the neck, and from 44 to 51 on the trunk. Scutæ 350 to 450. Scutellæ 50 to 60. Very common at Madras.

Very remarkable for the small circumference of head and neck compared to that of the body.

Very common at Madras. Up to 4 feet long.

All the above sea-snakes are venomous, and their bite to be dreaded.

Fam. BOIDÆ—Bon.

ACROCHORDUS GRANULATUS, (Schneider)—A. FASCIATUS, Shaw.

Rare—Found sometimes in back-waters.

PYTHON MOLURUS, (L.)—P. TRIVITTATUS, Schl.—Russell 1, pl.

22. *Boa*, or Rock snake, of Europeans in Madras.

Found all over the country. I have not seen a specimen longer than 19 feet long. This was killed in Travancore, after having swallowed a doe spotted deer.

BOA (GONGYLOPHIS) CONICA, Schl.—Russell 1, pl. 4.

Not rare in the Carnatic and Malabar. It is considered venomous by some of the natives. Has a very malignant aspect. Up to 18 inches long and upwards.

XENOPELTIS ? TRIVIRGATUS—n. s.

Brown above, with a triple series of black marks—beneath white, black-banded ; of a shining nacreous lustre throughout. Scutæ 137. Scutellæ 29. 13 rows of scales. I have only found this on the Neelgherries.

TORTRIX ERYX, Schlegel—var. ?

Two-headed snake of many—common. Scutæ 205. Scutellæ 36.

CYLINDROPHIS MACULATUS ? ?*

CYLINDROPHIS CURTICEPS—n. s. ?

Differs from the last in its shorter, more triangular head, &c. &c.

CYLINDROPHIS MACROSCELIS—n. s. ?

Differs from both in the much larger scales. These last 3 small species are not very common. They are sometimes found on the surface of the ground in rainy weather, but are generally dug out of the earth. They are called earth-snakes by the natives.

Fam. TYPHLOPHIDÆ.

PILIDION ? MONTANUM—n. s. ?

Above bluish-black, yellow on the sides, with a black spot on each of the 3 lower scales ; abdomen banded black and white. Scutæ ? Scutellæ 15. 15 rows of scales. 15 inches long. Found only on the Neelgherries.

UROPELTIS CEYLONICUS.

UROPELTIS AFFINIS—n. s.

Differs from the last in its smaller scales, in the abdominal scutæ being larger, and commencing sooner.

They are both rare. I procured them on the Western Coast.

ONYCHOCEPHALUS ACUTUS—Dum. et Bibr.

I possess one example of this curious reptile, which I procured in the Carnatic at Nellore. Dr. Cantor remarks, “ Described from an unique specimen, habitat unknown.”

TYPHLOPS BRAMINUS, (Daud.)—Russell 1, pl. 43.†

Common under stones in the rainy season, usually called earth-worm.

* This, Dr. Kelaart has sent to the Society's Museum from Ceylon. *Cur. As. Soc.*

† This group, the ARGYROPHIS of Mr. Gray, requires to be studied, as several species appear at present to be confounded. The Society's Museum has lately received TYPHLOPS RUSSELLII, Gray, from Chyebasa. *Cur. As. Soc.*

CALAMARIA SAGITTARIA—Cantor.

A specimen sent to Dr. Cantor was so named by him; it had only 170 Scuta and 70 Scutella. It is not rare in forests in Malabar.

CORONELLA TÆNIOLATA—Russell 1, pl. 19?

15 rows of smooth scales; Scutæ 185. Scutellæ 41.

This species is referred to *Tropidonotus stolatus* by Cantor, but a snake that I possess and which answers tolerably well to Russell's description and figure appears to be a true *Coronella*. It is common at Madras.

XENODON VENUSTUM, n. s.?—[*X. PURPURASCENS*, Schlegel].

Above olive-brown with a triple series of irregular black spots, the central one edged with pale yellow; some transverse marks on head and neck. Has 17 rows of scales. Scutæ 142. Scutellæ 31.

Rare—found on the West Coast only; 1 foot long.

XENODON DUBIUM—n. s.?

Of a pale earthy brown colour, lighter on the side; a series of darker marks, irregular in shape, and edged with black. Scutæ 181. Scutellæ 41. Has 15 rows of scales. Rare—I procured it in N. Canara.

LYCODON RUSSELLII—Russell 1, pl. 35.

Scutæ 193. Scutellæ 47. 17 rows of smooth scales. Rather common in Southern India.

LYCODON AULICUS, (L.)—Russell 1, pls. 16 and 26.

Has 17 rows of scales. My specimens have only from 165 to 174 scutæ and from 54 to 61 scutellæ, which correspond with Russell's nearly, viz. from 171 to 174 and 40 to 41, whilst Cantor gives from 208 to 257 and from 57 to 91. One specimen which resembles in colour Cantor's var. B, (*Lycodon capucinus*, Boie,) does not differ in number of the scutæ, &c. Very common all over the country, often called Carpet Snake and considered dangerous, though of course harmless.

LYCODON PLATURINUS, (Shaw.)

Scutæ 183. Scutellæ 76. Rare in Southern India—17 rows of scales.

LYCODON NYMPHA—Russell 1, pls. 36 and 37, bad figure.

13 rows of scales; Scutæ 234. Scutellæ 87—not rare at Madras.

LYCODON ASSIMILIS—n. s.

Very similar in colour to the two last species, viz. black with

white bands. It differs in having 23 rows of scales. Has 190 scutæ and 60 scutellæ. I have mislaid the locality of this species.

COLUBER BLUMENBACHII, Schleg.—Russ. 1, pl. 34.

Dhamin, H.; *Sarray pambou*, Tam.

Perhaps the most common snake in India, grows to a large size, 7 feet and upwards; frequents chiefly marshy-land, paddy-fields, &c. Scutæ 200. Scutellæ 125—17 rows of scales.

COLUBER FASCIOLATUS, Shaw.—Russell 1, pl. 21.

Scutæ 200. Scutellæ 58. Not uncommon at Madras and elsewhere in the Carnatic. I have seen it nearly 3 feet long.

COLUBER PICTUS, Daud. Russell 1, pl. 29.

Scutæ 202. Scutellæ 91—Russ.

ARBOREAL.

DIPSAS TRIGONATA—Russell 1, pl. 15.

Tati kattaday, Tel.; *Peri Surutay*, Tam.

Scuta 235. Scutella 83. Common in the Carnatic.

DIPSAS CYNODON?

My specimens correspond very well with the description in Schlegel. Scutæ 240. Scutellæ 110. Rows of scales 21.

Up to—feet and upwards in length. I have only found this snake in forests on the West Coast.

LEPTOPHIS PICTUS, (Gmel.)—Russ. 1, pl.

Kumberi mukar, T.; *Chettooriki pambu*, Tam.

176 scutæ and 140 scutellæ—15 rows of scales. Very common in all parts of the country.

LEPTOPHIS? BELLII?—n. s.

Scutæ 173. Scutellæ 64. Green above, with dark line on the sides bordered on each side by a pale stripe—17 rows of scales. This much resembles the drawing of *Ahætula Bellii* in Grey and Hardwicke. I procured one specimen in a grassy plain at Jalnah. It had killed and was swallowing a small *Vipera echis*.

LEPTOPHIS ORNATUS, Shaw.—Russ. 2, pl. 2.

Scutæ 209. Scutellæ 129—17 rows of scales. I have only procured this very handsome snake lately in Malabar.

LEPTOPHIS? NILAGIRICUS?—n. s.

Green above, yellow beneath. Scutæ 140. Scutellæ 73—13 rows of scales. Very common on the grassy hills of the Neelgherries.

LEPTOPHIS? CANARENSIS?

Green above, yellowish beneath with a streak on the sides. Scutæ 140. Scutellæ 57—15 rows of scales. Procured in North Canara.

Perhaps these two last belong more properly to *Dryinus*. Of the last Dr. Cantor remarks—"Apparently *Dryinus prasinus*, var. A."—the number of the scutæ, &c. however differs very materially.

DRYINUS NASUTUS.—Russell 1, pl. 12.

Green whip-snake. Scutæ 180; Scutellæ 158. Common all over the country. I lately saw one that had swallowed a Parroquet and became gorged.

HERPETODRYAS MALABARICUS,—n. s.

Olive brown with a dark streak along the sides, most conspicuous on the posterior portion of the body; a series of white spots on the anterior portion of the body, edged with black. Scutæ 222; Scutellæ 91—25 rows of scales. It is possible that this may be *H. helena*, as I possess a young one in which the markings differ somewhat, and much resemble those on Russell's figure, which is evidently a very bad one.* I have procured it in Malabar where it is not very rare.

TROPIDONOTUS STOLATUS, (L.)—Russell 1, pl. 10 and 11.

Scutæ 146; Scutellæ 61—19 rows of scales. Seldom exceeds 18 inches in length; one of the most common snakes in India.

TROPIDONOTUS SCHISTOSUS, (Daud.)—Russell 2, pl. 4.

Scutæ 140; Scutellæ 85—17 rows of scales.

TROPIDONOTUS PLUMBICOLOR, Cantor.

The colour of the living snake is leek-green. Scutæ (in a young one) 143; Scutellæ 36?—21 rows of scales.

Found in the Wynaad [also in Bundelkund, and about Midnapore].

TROPIDONOTUS MONTICOLUS,—n. s.?

Green, with a series of dark spots on the trunk, one on the centre of back and another on each side, the one on the right somewhat in front, the left one posterior, some white marks on the head; Scutæ 132; Scutellæ 85—19 rows of scales; eyes large; 3 feet and upwards in length. Common in the Wynaad, (2 anterior frontals, 3 posterior ditto, lowest scales rhombic).

TROPIDONOTUS PISCATOR.—Russell, 28 and 33.

19 rows of scales; Scutæ 139; Scutellæ 83.

* COLUBER HELENA is quite distinct.—*Cur. As Soc.*

Found in wells and tanks. Very common.

HOMALOPSIS RHYNCHOPS, (Schneider).—Russell 1, pl. 17.

Scutæ 146; Scutellæ 65. Common in estuaries.

HOMALOPSIS ENHYDRIS, (Schneider).—Russell 1, pl. 30.

Scutæ 150; Scutellæ 58. Found in the same localities as the last.

BATRACHIDÆ.

CÆCILIA OXYURA,—Dum. and Bibr. Found on the West Coast, but rare.

EPICRIUM GLUTINOSUM, (L). Found in Malabar. 2 cirri quite distinct.*

RANA TIGRINA. Bull frog. Found all over India.

RANA CUTIPORA,—Dum. and Bibr.

In tanks in the Carnatic. Of a beautiful grass green colour, with or without a central yellow stripe on the back.

RANA LESCHENAULTII,—Dum. and Bibr. The common frog of India.

RANA CRASSA,—n. s.

Of a thick clumsy form, feet webbed to the extremity of the toes; limbs shorter than in *R. Leschenaultii*, head wider, greenish above with dusky markings. Length $3\frac{8}{10}$ ths; hind leg $5\frac{1}{2}$. Rare—found in a few tanks in the Carnatic.

RANA MALABARICA.

Found only on the West Coast, and chiefly during the monsoon when it enters houses, and makes a great gobbling, so much like a turkey that some people call it the ‘Turkey frog.’

RANA FLAVESCENS,—n. s.

Of a buff colour on the back; yellow on the sides; limbs banded; feet webbed nearly to the extremities. Length of one $3\frac{2}{10}$ ths; hind leg $5\frac{1}{2}$. Of slender make, pointed muzzle.

Found frequenting mountain streams in the forests only.

* Probably a distinct species from *E. GLUTINOSUM* of Ceylon, as sent by Dr. Kelaart. The latter has a strongly marked pale lateral band, and the *cirri* are less developed than they are represented to be in Mr. Jerdon’s drawing. Dr. Kelaart, however, obtained a second species, which may be that noticed by Mr. Jerdon; and either may be identical with the *Epicrium* from Asám and from Pinang.—*Cur. As. Soc.*

RANA CURTIPES,—n. s.

Head very wide ; muzzle obtuse ; limbs rather short ; feet webbed to the ends of the toes, except the centre one. Head and back above bright buff ; sides deep maroon ; legs dark purple with a few white spots ; abdomen white mottled. Length of one $2\frac{1}{10}$ ths ; hind leg $4\frac{1}{10}$ th.

Found in forest only. Has a very peculiar, rather pleasing call. Chiefly seen during the monsoon.

RANA AGRICOLA,—n. s.

Feet not webbed quite to the extremity. Of a greenish colour, mottled with darker. Length of one $2\frac{1}{10}$ th ; hind leg $3\frac{2}{10}$ ths ; foot 1.

Found in inundated paddy-fields and meadows.

RANA NILAGIRICA,—n. s.

Very much allied to the last, differs in its much longer limbs. Length 2 inches ; hind leg $3\frac{7}{10}$ ths.

I have only seen this frog in marshes in the Wynaad and Neelgherries.

POLYPEDATES LEUCOMYSTAX.

‘Chunam frog’ of Europeans. Very common all over India.

POLYPEDATES VARIABILIS,—n. s.

Green frog of the Neelgherries.

Green, sometimes unspotted, at other times with gold spots or blackish spots ; at times golden yellow with brown spots ; at other times brown with darker spots.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; hind leg 4 ; foot $1\frac{2}{10}$ ths.

Found in the Neelgherries in the banks of streams and in shrubs.

IXALIS ? GLANDULOSA,—n. s.

A small tree frog, with very obtuse muzzle, feet slightly webbed ; abdomen largely glandular, tympanum indistinct ; green above, yellowish on the sides and limbs.

Length $1\frac{2}{10}$ ths ; hind leg $\frac{7}{10}$ ths ; foot $9\frac{2}{10}$ ths.

RHACOPHORUS REINWARDTII, Dum. and Bibr.

Found in the Malabar Coast on trees, and in grass during the monsoon. Not very common.

LIMNODYTES ? PHYLLOPHILA,—n. s.

A small frog, with the subdigital disks very slightly dilated ; toes

not quite completely webbed; tympanum small; reddish yellow, with the sides of the face dark purple. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$; hind leg $1\frac{8}{10}$ ths; foot $\frac{1}{2}$ ths.

Found in all the Western forests among decayed leaves.

PHYLLOMEDUSA? TINNIENS,—n. s. Tinkling frog of the Neelgherries.

Fingers opposable; feet webbed at base only; yellowish red, or sometimes blackish above; side of head dark; inner fingers yellow; length $1\frac{1}{10}$ ths; hind leg $1\frac{3}{10}$ ths.

Found in grass and among bushes on the Neelgherries. Has a peculiar loud clear metallic tinkling call.

PHYLLOMEDUSA? WYNAADENSIS.

Somewhat allied to the last, differs in its larger limbs; larger tympanum, &c. Length about 1 inch. In this when the hind leg is drawn forwards, the end of the tibia reaches the muzzle; in the last it only reaches the tympanum; reddish brown above, limbs barred.

POLYPEDATES? SAXICOLA,—n. s.

A small frog with teeth, tympanum distinct, fingers webbed at the base; toes webbed to the extremities; pointed muzzle; dark olive green with dark marbling, and barred limbs. Length $1\frac{1}{10}$ th; hind leg $1\frac{3}{4}$ th; foot $\frac{5}{10}$ th; femur and tibia reach beyond the muzzle.

Found on rocks in shady mountain streams in Malabar and Wynaad.

HYLEDACTYLUS MONTANUS,—n. s.

Mottled green and brown above, Length $1\frac{7}{10}$ th; hind leg 2; foot $\frac{7}{10}$ th. Hab. Mountain streams in Wynaad, rare. [A very nearly affined species, if not the same, inhabits Mergui].

HYLEDACTYLUS CARNATICUS,—n. s.

Of small size; marbled green and brown; muzzle more acute than in the last species; length $1\frac{3}{10}$ th; hind leg $1\frac{3}{10}$ th; foot $5\frac{5}{10}$ th. Found in the Carnatic during the monsoon, rare.

BUFO SCABER, Daudin.

Common toad of India. Very abundant.

HYPERODON MARMORATUM.

Found in the Carnatic during the monsoon.

PYXICEPHALUS FODIENS,—n. s.

Greenish marbled with brown. Length 2 inches; hind leg $2\frac{3}{10}$ ths; foot $\frac{8}{10}$ ths. Found in the Carnatic, burrows in the ground for $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet or so—[Hab. also Ceylon].

PYXICEPHALUS PLUVIALIS,—n. s.

Nearly allied to the last; differs in its shorter thicker form, and shorter limbs; light greenish fawn, with dark marbling. Length of one $2\frac{2}{10}$ ths; hind leg $2\frac{4}{10}$ ths; feet $\frac{8}{10}$ ths. I only procured this during the monsoon in the Carnatic. It is very different in appearance, though with so few essential distinctions, and the natives give a distinct name to each.

PYXICEPHALUS RUFESCENS,—n. s.

Of a rufous colour above, whitish beneath; body rough and granulose; limbs barred.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; hind leg $2\frac{1}{10}$; foot $\frac{6}{10}$ th. Not rare in gardens on the Malabar Coast.

ENGYSTOMA ORNATUM.

Some specimens of this very handsome frog were only once procured by Walter Elliot, Esq. on the Neelgherries.

Length $1\frac{4}{10}$ th inch.; hind leg $1\frac{6}{10}$ ths; foot $\frac{11}{20}$ th.

ENGYSTOMA RUBRUM,—n. s.

Indian red above; some black marks on the legs. Length $1\frac{1}{10}$ th inch; hind leg $1\frac{5}{10}$; foot $\frac{5}{10}$ th.

Found in the Carnatic near rivers, in sandy banks.*

ENGYSTOMA MALABARICUM,—n. s.

Isabella colour above, varied with dark angular markings; sides dark purplish; throat ditto; limbs barred. Length $1\frac{1}{10}$ th; hind leg $1\frac{6}{10}$ th; foot $\frac{5}{10}$ th. Found in Malabar, under stones.

ENGYSTOMA CARNATICUM,—n. s.

Nearly allied to the last, differs in the shorter muzzle, shorter hind leg, &c. Length $\frac{9}{10}$ ths of an inch: hind leg $1\frac{1}{10}$ th; foot $\frac{4}{10}$ ths. Found in the Carnatic during the monsoon.

* Also Ceylon.—*Cur. As. Soc.*